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history to the strictest canons for science and for art. And it is surely as logician that now he further declares her method of approach philosophy, not science.

It is in a final chapter, "history and evolution," that he expounds his own ideal of history. How this diverges from that of anthropology it is not easy to see. Their field, he tells us, is the same; and both use what he counts the one method of science. They differ, he says, "only in so far as each represents the use of a special investigative technique." But wherein lies that special technique of the new history appears by glimpses only and too dimly for exposition by the present reviewer. Yet the author is clearly struggling with a great thought. At every page of his book the friend of what has hitherto been history is stirred to contradiction or to protest. But even the friend of what has hitherto been history knows that the human past needs other study as well. If not as historian, yet as man, he welcomes the wide reading and the vigorous thought with which this little book urges that need; and in its pages, as in those of an earlier paper of its author ["The circumstance or the substance of history," in *American historical review*, 15:709-719], he catches by flashes a something which leaves him very impatient for further light on this new conception of history and for its author's promised discussion of progress and of the hypotheses for human evolution.

GEORGE L. BURR

*Japan and America.* A contrast. By Carl Crow. (New York: Robert M. McBride and company, 1916. 316 p. \$1.50 net)

In *Japan and America* Mr. Carl Crow, formerly on the staff of one of the foreign newspapers in Tokyo, has given us a very readable, but quite superficial and unreliable study of present-day Japan and her international policies. The fourteen chapters cover, among other topics, certain comparisons between Japan and the United States, an analysis of the modern progress of Japan, an account of Japanese-American relations, including a chapter on "what Japan thinks of us," a study of Japan's recent diplomacy in China, and an answer to the question, "is Japan a menace?" The book is of interest because of the journalistic style of the author, and any value it may possess is due to the newsman's point of view. But as no sources of information are cited, the careful student will have to turn elsewhere for confirmation of all statements advanced as facts.

The thesis of the author may be summed up in the following quotations:

"Though never seeking a quarrel with Japan and though having no

ambitions for possessions in the Pacific any more extensive than those we now hold, a number of events of the present generation have in a striking and unmistakable way placed Japan and the United States as the champions of opposing and conflicting aims and interests. The conflict of interests of the two countries is not a possible development of the future; it is an immediate and at-present-existing fact, which no amount of peace-advocate logic can reason away. In the course of time one of the two countries must recede from its present position. We must give up some of our cherished traditions and renounce policies in which Americans have taken a just pride, or Japan must give up Imperial ambitions which are dear to all Japanese and have dominated state policy for years." (p. 3) "Those who have recently been appalled at the dangers of the imperialistic policy of Germany and shocked at the wickedness of German plans to dominate Europe should give at least a passing glance to Japan, for her ambitions more seriously threaten us than do any ever hatched in Europe." (p. 229) "Japan is a menace, not only to the United States but to all Western civilization, but our protection is found in the inherent weakness of the Japanese state." (p. 312)

In this review it is not possible to follow Mr. Crow through his arguments and pass upon the soundness of his alarming conclusions. That must be left to the reader. But the reviewer would point out that the volume abounds in errors in fact and in inferences and inconsistencies designed to sustain the thesis. The errors in fact will be evident to any careful student. A few examples are these: the imperial diet "can in its own constitutional right do but one thing, vote money for the maintenance of the Imperial Household;" (p. 70) "her expenditures for education have not equalled the educational endowments of Rockefeller and Carnegie;" (p. 71) "in only one department, education, have Americans played an important part, the department on which there has been the least money spent, to which the least attention is paid." The latter statements are astounding to any student of new Japan. One of her real glories is the establishment of her system of universal elementary education. In 1912-13 the expenditure on education exceeded 91,000,000 yen, an enormous amount for a country as poor as Japan, and far more than she expended on her efficient army. Again: "It was not until Japan had proven her prowess in arms in the war with China that Great Britain recognized the claims Japan had been pressing for a quarter of a century and negotiated a new treaty in 1894." (p. 171) Of course, in this case, the treaty really was signed before the war was declared. And, finally, in discussing the Sino-Japanese negotiations of 1915: "the old promise to restore Kiaochau, of which so much had been heard at

the beginning of Japan's entry into the war, had, apparently been forgotten." (p. 298) This promise was covered by an exchange of notes which Mr. Crow did not consider it worth while to mention. A score of similar statements might also be subjected to the touchstone of truth.

It would be interesting, also, to study some of Mr. Crow's inferences. One only will be considered. "Japan continues to increase her military and naval strength and hopes soon to be thrice as powerful as she was when she challenged Russia. In Japan but little attempt is made to conceal the fact that this increase is being made with a view to possible war with the United States." (p. 311) Mr. Crow was in Japan long enough, eighteen months, to have learned of the efforts of the army leaders to add two divisions to the forces for service in Korea, an effort lasting for ten years, from 1905 until 1915, which was repeatedly defeated by the diet and the people until the war madness of 1915, which swept our own country from its moorings, caused the Japanese to accept the additional burden. The facts seem far different from the inference.

Thoughtful Americans would welcome a book which covered the ground outlined by Mr. Crow, in a careful, accurate, and unprejudiced manner. But it cannot be said that the present author has met any of these desiderata.

PAYSON J. TREAT

*Panama canal and commerce.* By Emory R. Johnson, Ph.D., Sc.D., professor of transportation and commerce, University of Pennsylvania; member isthmian canal commission, 1899-1904; special commissioner on Panama canal traffic and tolls, 1911-1913. (New York and London: D. Appleton and company, 1916. 296 p. \$2.00 net)

The opening of the Panama canal to traffic has renewed interest in the undertaking and created a demand for specific and authentic facts about the place of this new waterway in the world's commerce. No one, perhaps, is better prepared to give these facts than Mr. Johnson, who was officially connected with the canal for several years and who is generally recognized as one of the leading American authorities on transportation.

The author has made no attempt to give an extended account of the French attempt to construct the canal, of the purchase of the French rights in the canal, of the Panama "revolution," of the actual construction of the canal, or of its probable effects on the relations between the United States and the Latin-American countries. Instead he has wisely confined his attention to the effects of the canal on commerce and trade. I say wisely, for the history of the canal is already well known and its probable effect on Pan-Americanism has been thoroughly discussed, while the place it holds in the industry of the United States, particularly